

1794
 20
 EPITOME
 OF THE
 INFLUENCE OF THIS REMEDY
 MANUSCRIPT ESSAY
 THE FOLLOWING HEADS

CUTANEOUS DISEASES,

MYSTERY
 BRITAIN
 NICKAM

SHINGLES, RINGWORMS,
 AND ALL

PRICKLY HEAT,

IMPURITIES OF THE SKIN,

LONDON:

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THE
DIFFERENT APPEARANCES

DIRECTLY SUBJECT TO THE
INFLUENCE OF THIS REMEDY

MAY BE CLASSED UNDER
THE FOLLOWING HEADS:

ERUPTIONS of the face and skin, however violent or disfiguring, whether tetters, encrusted, or ulcerated.

PIMPLES or **BLOTCHES**, from **SURFEIT** or other cause.

EFFLORESCENCE, or **REDNESS** of the **NOSE**, **CHIN**, **ARMS**, &c.

HEATS, and that species of eruption and **REDNESS**, called **SCORBUTIC HUMOUR**.

HARD LUMPS or **KNOBS** in the **SKIN**.

Its frequent **GREASY** or **OILY** appearance.

Its **LIVID** and **SICKLY PALENESS**; and also its **THICKNESS**, **OBDURACY**, and **OPACITY**, by which this appearance is occasioned.

SHINGLES, **RINGWORMS**, and the **PRICKLY HEAT**, so extremely troublesome in the **EAST** and **WEST INDIES**.

HARDNESS, **HEAT**, **CRACKING** and **DRYNESS** of the **HANDS**, **CHILBLAINS**, or **CHAPPED HANDS**.

BLACK WORMS, **FRECKLES**, **TAN**, or **SUNBURN**; and, in short, every impurity or unnatural appearance with which the skin may be affected, whether vivid or inflamed, or languid, obdurate, or atribillious.—And the Proprietor, with the most sacred regard to truth, and the credit of his medicine, assures the afflicted, that what is called the most rancorous and alarming scorbutic humour and eruption, has, in a short time, been invariably subdued by just wetting the face, hands, or other part affected, with this salubrious and pleasant fluid, night and morning.

By the use of this Lotion great comfort is afforded also to gentlemen under the act of

SHAVING.

This daily and indispensable office, although a dread and terror to many, from its pain and inconvenience, is yet to others an absolute luxury. This operation (by using of the Lotion after it is performed) is rendered equally pleasant to all: for, by reducing and flattening the bulbous excrescences, from which the hairs shoot, the rugged or uneven surface is removed, a smoothness succeeds, and thus the passage of the razor is first accelerated, and in time, from the sound healthy firmness of the part, added to the smoothness and evenness of its surface, the operation becomes almost imperceptible, and is not attended with any smarting afterwards.

EPITOME

OF

A MANUSCRIPT ESSAY,

BY THE LATE

JOHN GOWLAND,

Apothecary to His Royal Highness Frederick, late Prince of Wales, to the Princess Dowager of Wales, and also to his present Majesty.

On CUTANEOUS DISEASES,

AND

IMPURITIES OF THE SKIN,

PROPOSING A SPECIFIC METHOD OF CURE.

SECOND PART.

ILLUSTRATED WITH CASES,

BY

ROBERT DICKINSON,

Now Sole Proprietor and Preparer of

GOWLAND'S GENUINE LOTION,

No. 55,

Long-Acre, London.

Sold by DYDE and SCRIBE, Pall-Mall, and Mr. GOLDING
No. 42, Cornhill.

Pints at 5s. 3d.—Quarts 8s. 6d. only (instead of 10s. 6d.)
if bought at the Warehouse as above.

See the Affidavit of Thomas Vincent in the Appendix.

ANECDOTE of the DUTCHESS of KINGSTON, And ORIGIN OF THE LOTION.

The once lovely and much celebrated Duchess of Kingston (when Miss Chudleigh) was one of the Maids of Honor to the Princess Dowager of Wales. In that situation, where beauty is considered an honor, and deformity induces derision, with a face and person formed to command the love and admiration of a court, her skin became affected with a lumpy thickness and opacity, which gave the most threatening symptoms to her former beauty. Like all others in the same situation, she had recourse to paints, patches, and cosmetics, of every denomination; these proved not only ineffectual, but served to increase the progress of the complaint, until at length the skin of the face, wholly broke down, gave way to a decided, fixed, and settled eruption. The Physicians to the Household were called in, and she accordingly submitted to the usual routine of internal medicine, which consumed much time, and in the end had no effect---nor was sea-bathing, a decoction of the woods, nor the most severe regimen, attended with any better success. Mr. GOWLAND, the Inventor, was at that time Apothecary to the Household of her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, (as he was afterwards to that of his present Majesty,) was considered one of the honestest men of his profession, and this illustrious quality procured him the steady countenance and protection of his Sovereign. In the capacity of Apothecary to the Household, he had made up, and reluctantly administered all the farrago of medicines ordered by the physicians; and when their useless efforts had at length brought disappointment, grief, and despair upon the lady, Mr. Gowland invented, produced, and recommended to her use, this Lotion. In a very short time its effects far exceeded his idea, as also the most sanguine hopes of Miss Chudleigh; for it not only cured the eruption, but so far purified and cleansed the skin from every species of thickness and impurity it had formerly possessed, that GOWLAND'S LOTION and the fineness of her complexion became actually proverbial*.

This extraordinary change in her appearance made, at the time, much noise in the drawing room at St. James's, and it was so immediate, visible, and striking, that by being also much spoken of in other gay and fashionable circles about town, the means were no sooner known, than it immediately became an appendage to every Toilet of fashion, and Mr. Gowland's house was resorted to by such numbers, that from the general avidity to purchase his medicine, he shortly acquired a most rapid and ample fortune.

ITS PRINCIPLE OF ACTION,

IS diametrically opposite to that of repellent: its first object being to excite in a small and temporary degree, an apparent increase of the eruption, which it finally cures and eradicates, by correcting the cutaneous secretion.

By a gently stimulating quality it opens the pores of the skin, excites the languid vessels to their proper action, and thereby relieves obstructed perspiration, extracts the thick and turgid virus lurking in the interior fibres, and brings it forward to the surface in the form of a SCURF†, or whitish powder, which every morning falls, or is wiped off, until the skin, by being thus frequently purified, and, from day to day, purged of its crudities, is improved, from a state of impurity and disease, to its original clearness, beauty and perfection.—The natural tone and texture of the skin being thus restored, the capillary vessels and glands perform the functions allotted to them, and are hereby enabled to THROW OFF, AS THEY RISE, those saline particles which would otherwise CLOG and THICKEN it, without suffering them to loiter and accumulate, till they become fixed.

* This Anecdote is yet alive in the memory of her contemporaries.

† See Mrs. Anstruther's Letter, Page 20

THE ANATOMY of the HUMAN SKIN.

ITS IMPURITIES AND DISEASES, AND THE CAUSES THEREOF.

NATURE has been no less bountiful and attentive to the structure of the external covering, than to the more noble parts of our frame; it is no less remarkable for its general use than for its beauty; it is composed of two parts, viz. the epidermis, or scarf-skin, which is the external, and the cutis, or true skin, which is underneath: the first is inorganic; the other is, what anatomists call highly organized, being made up of arteries, veins, and nerves, and exquisitely formed to convey to the mind, the various impressions we receive, which impressions we call feeling.

It is beset with many small glands, for separating the perspirable matter, and with others also, which furnish a different and a more *mucilaginous* fluid, contained in a fine reticular, or net-work substance, between the outward and inward skins, to sheath the nerves from injury, and regulate the sense of feeling, which would, without such protection, be too exquisite. The internal surface becomes insensibly of a less firm texture, and at length degenerates into the cellular membrane; a great number of arteries, and still greater number of veins, extend themselves within its substance; the lymphatics distributed upon it, are also very numerous, as well as the nerves, the extremities of which evade the observation of the most discerning anatomists.

The scarf, or outward skin, is a very fine transparent membrane, in the composition of which, neither vessels nor fibres are observable: it is, in itself, *not* endued with a sense of feeling,—easily separated from the parts beneath,—is renewable when it peels off, or is destroyed by any accident;—it is pierced by an infinite number of pores, which afford

a passage to the hairs, and, in which terminate the lymphatics and excretory ducts of the sebaceous glands; it is preserved soft and supple, by the mucous secretion below it, and by the perspirable matter opening on it, through those innumerable pores. It is generally imagined by anatomists, that this membrane is formed by the condensation of a fluid, furnished by the extremities of the capillary arteries.

Under the true skin, and over the muscles, Nature has placed another covering, called the *membrana cellularis*, or cellular membrane; between this membrane and the true skin, lie a number of small organs called *sebaceous glands*: these glands have one or more excretory ducts, every where opening on the surface of the skin, through which is transmitted the fluid the glands secrete, to lubricate the skin, and keep it lax, and a very important office they do perform. Other glands separate a fatty matter of the skin, of the nature of suet, and these are found in those parts of the body, which are most exposed to the action of the air; the other parts do not contain any.

The skin is capable of being distended, and of contracting itself to a surprising degree; it has a variety of uses; but we shall confine ourselves to that one only, which is most particularly interesting to our subject, namely, THE SECRETION OF THE MATTER OF PERSPIRATION.

I must not here be understood as speaking of a fluid floating in, and circulating with the blood, but of a fluid which the vessels and glands themselves prepare and elaborate, upon which they impress characters of a greater, or less, degree of malignity, according to the degree of stimulus with which they are oppressed. This matter, in its natural state, is only a watery fluid, but when by any exciting cause, its quantity is increased, its nature is changed, and it immediately appears to contain a *saline* principle, along with a certain quantity of inflammable air, from whence arises its malignity and corroding quality.

This SECRETION of the skin, called perspiration, is a secretion *sui generis*: its characters are not fixed, nor are they in the blood, but these characters differ according to the immediate state and disposition of the organs which prepare this secretion *at the time*, without any relative connexion whatever with the different circulating fluids in the body.

THIS

THIS SECRETION IS MADE AND PERFORMED BY THE CUTANEOUS GLANDS AND ARTERIES IN THE SKIN ITSELF. So long as these glands, and the extremities of those arteries remain in a natural state, they act freely, and elaborate this secretion in a perfect way. No disease then appears on the skin: but when this form and state is altered, by exposure, by stimulus or irritation of any kind, whether physical or moral, their action is changed; their manner of performing and of elaborating that secretion, as well as the secretion itself, both become different; both are altered immediately from a *natural* to an *unnatural* state, frequently so highly as to occasion pustules, lumps, and blotches in the skin.

Rectify then this state of the vessels, restore them to a natural state, and they will again perform this secretion in a regular and healthy way. This, it is plain, can only be effected by a topical application; by an application to the glands, and to the vessels themselves.

In acute diseases, convulsions, and epilepsy, the alterations are frequently very remarkable, so that its smell becomes disgusting and intolerable. From numberless other causes, it frequently happens, that this secretion is wonderfully changed, so that the matter furnished by it adheres to, and corrodes the skin, and forms a chronic cutaneous disease.

This subject will be fully investigated in the following pages.

OF CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS.

THE qualities and appearances of these cutaneous eruptions are not always the same; nay, they differ materially, not only in different subjects, but also in the same individual; for the same person will frequently have lumps, spots, herpeys, blotches, &c. &c. all at the same time. This could not happen, if the vice was in the blood for then they would be all of the same species of eruption, which, in this case, is not necessary, as it proceeds from an altered secretion

cretion; and this secretion not being every where the same, but changing in different parts in the same body, this difference in the symptoms is the more easily reconciled; because, every part, nay, every *point* of the body, is furnished with *its own* sensibility, and, as the physiologists say, "*Sua fruitur vita.*"

Instead therefore of occupying ourselves to correct an imaginary vice of the blood, let us direct our thoughts to the skin, as there is the focus and seat of the disorder.

The appearance, I say, of cutaneous eruptions, varies considerably, either on account of the different sensibility of the parts and persons affected, or, of the different character of the secreted fluid.

Sometimes they present themselves, as a red efflorescence, under which a white powder is formed, which, after some time, falls off, and leaves the skin apparently healthy; the efflorescence, however, again makes its appearance, and again goes off in the same way. These alterations continue for life, unless cured by a topical remedy.

At other times, there are very small pustules or pimples, like millet-seed, filled with a transparent water, which, when shed, condenses and forms crusts or scabs; these detach themselves; but the skin underneath being inflamed, pours out fresh matter, which undergoes the same change as the first.

Sometimes, likewise, there are pustules, containing serum, which at first is white, then becomes yellow, exudes, and is converted into crusts; at other times the disease puts on the appearance and symptoms of the itch. The disorder *called* black-worms, frequently appears on the nose, the chin, the cheek bones, &c. this is the sebaceous matter of the glands, obstructed and lodging in the ducts, which, when squeezed out, has the appearance of worms. The blackness at the outward extremity, is dirt, too much insinuated to wash off; and the reason these parts are thus infested, is owing to the ducts being larger on those extremities than in other parts.

And, lastly, in other instances, there is only a redness in the skin, or spots, which prove extremely troublesome, from the itching which attends them. Sensations of pricking and itching almost constantly attend diseases of this nature,

ture, and it scarcely ever happens, that they go off of themselves.

These appearances sometimes resemble scorbutic spots, and the practitioner, not well instructed, often confounds the one with the other, but without reason; because the real symptoms of scurvy, never attend the affections we are speaking of, as we shall hereafter fully prove.

That these diseases of the skin, are, in general, simply local affections, was an opinion entertained and promulgated by Dr. Cullen, one of the most enlightened physicians of the present age; and from the numerous remote causes, it evidently appears, that a *depraved secretion* in the cutaneous capillary arteries, and the vicious matter elaborated by them, and by the cutaneous glands, are the proximate cause of the disease. For,

I. In addition to what has been stated, this acrid and corrosive matter could not exist in the mass of blood, without exciting grievous disorders in the animal economy; but as the latter do not exist, there is not any reason for supposing the existence of the former.

II. Those persons who are subject to eruption, generally enjoy good health, and execute their functions without inconvenience.

III. Those who have a bad constitution, and in whom one might, with some appearance of probability, suppose an acrimony existing in their fluids, are least of all subject to eruptions. They are never met with in cases of chlorosis and cachexy.

IV. The eruption is generally confined to some one particular part; as to the nose, the cheeks, the breast, or the extremities, but almost always to the face alone.

If it were true, that the arteries receive from the blood, the matter which occasions the eruption, and that they discharge it upon the surface of the body, why do they not discharge it in equal proportion upon every part of it? Would it not be absurd to suppose, that the artery *A*, or the artery *B* alone, should have a power of selecting every thing viciated from the general mass, whilst all the other vessels of the system receive their blood from the same source?

V. Cutaneous disorders are not peculiar to any particular class of individuals, but attack all without distinction.

Thus we meet with them alike in the voluptuary and the ascetic; in those who are little sensible to the allurements of wine, or the still softer ones of love; in those who do not work, as in those who do; in a word, the disease attacks persons of all temperaments, characters, and passions. This precludes every suspicion of a specific acrimony of the humours, as it could not be found in the midst of circumstances so opposite to each other.

VI. And, lastly, if there really existed a disease in the fluids, some advantage might be derived from the use of those means, which physicians have characterised under the titles of edulcorants, refrigerants, balsamic and antiseptic medicines; but, on the contrary, experience has unfortunately shewn, that instead of the patients receiving benefit from their employment, the disease is uniformly exasperated, and becomes worse and worse: for confirmation of this fact, I have only to appeal to the tribunal of those who have been the victims of their credulity. The skin is therefore the source of the eruption.

It is truly important to determine the true seat of this disorder; for from hence ought to be deduced the method of cure. That it is local, being clearly ascertained, the treatment should be local. In order then to fix this important point beyond a possibility of controversy, having proved that the cutaneous eruptions do not *originate* from any acrimony of the fluids, and that their proximate cause is an altered secretion which takes place in the skin, it is only necessary to shew, that the *secretions, every one of them*, are liable to be changed, and more or less altered by a variety of circumstances, to a corrupt and even a *poisonous state*.

That the perspiration is a secretion *sui generis*, is a fact which will not be denied; and that all the secretions are liable to be changed, is easily ascertained. Many individuals, when sea-sick, often bring up a great quantity of bile, which is sometimes green or black, and very corrosive, and is very far from being in a natural state. It also happens frequently, that children, when cutting their teeth, have very foetid Diarrhoea, from the stimulus of the gums communicating with the intestines. It is an observation of Sydenham,

ham, that hysterical women sometimes vomit bilious and depraved matters, which did not exist before the paroxysm, neither in the stomach, nor in the bowels, but which had been separated during the paroxysm itself.

In the same women, as well as in the hypochondriacal, when afflicted by their maladies, a very copious quantity of urine is instantaneously separated, and it is as limpid and clear as spring water. This secretion is the sure, or as physicians say, the pathognomonicon sign of this disorder. Sometimes fear alone will suddenly arrest the menstrua; sometimes anger will provoke an hæmorrhage of the uterus. Grief and sorrow constantly occasion a greater secretion of bile, and this fluid is sometimes so acrid as to produce convulsions, or the more dreadful effects of melancholy, or pains in the intestines, or cholic; and if it be by any accident absorbed and brought into circulation, it excites some serious or fatal disorders. The secretion of the milk, by violent *pathemata*, or passions of the mind, is on several occasions stopped, and it often happens that its qualities are changed and vitiated: in the last case, the child is violently purged, or affected with convulsion-fits, and other indispositions and disorders,

Of all the changes to which the different secretions are liable, those of the Saliva and the Perspiration are the most immediate and extraordinary.

In the Philosophical Transactions there is an account of a man, who, in a state of despair, from having lost his money at play, bit himself in the wrist, and actually died of the *Hydrophobia*, communicated by his own Saliva from the bite.

“Animals which have bitten others whilst in a fit of anger, have sometimes communicated *madness*.” Hoffman relates some observations of this nature; this great physician was persuaded that *violent affections of the mind could create true poisons*.” *Valli on Electricity*, p. 269. “Fishes, by nature harmless, when very much irritated, have separated a saliva which has proved mortal,” *Diarum Eruditorum virorum Francof. An.* 1612.

In a word, every organ, which nature has destined to perform any secretion, is subjected to the influence of the

nerves, and as a certain consequence receives and partakes of all the affections of this system.

Now nothing is more certain, than that those organs, which are supplied with the greatest share of sensibility, and which have a more intimate connection (let me say) with the nervous system, will suffer more than other parts in exact proportion to the closeness of that connection.

I will now ask, what part in the animal body, has so much connection with, or dependence on the nerves, as the skin? Certainly none. It is from the innumerable quantity of nerves which are interspersed throughout, and actually terminate in the skin*, that this dependence and connection exists, and thus it is that the anxieties, emotions, and troubles of the mind, the morbid state of the viscera, the tooth-ach, bad digestion, and a hundred other *causes*, are capable of influencing the transpiration, and thereby materially affecting the health of the skin; besides, that the action of the atmosphere must be considered, and calculated, as one of the most obvious, and powerful agents.

Persons of an irritable temper, a great mobility, a fine and delicate skin, and a disposition to the cutaneous eruptions, suffer very much from the humidity and vicissitudes of the air, and every kind of irritation. The animal powers in such individuals are very often insufficient to prevent the disorders in question.

The celebrated Eusebius Valli observes that "*Irritation in the Stomach frequently induces exanthematous affections of the Skin.*"

M. Lory, a very ingenious French Physician, who has written a voluminous work upon cutaneous diseases, adduces many instances of persons, who, the instant after having eaten of certain kinds of aliment, or taking certain liquids, had the face, or some other parts of the body covered with pimples, which disappeared as soon as the irritation of the stomach had subsided.

A woman, Hippocrates tells us, had, during pregnancy, an exanthematous affection of the face, which went off immediately after delivery.

There are many women, as M. Lory has observed, who in certain delicate circumstances, have eruptions
which

* See the Anatomy of the Skin.

which last as long as their cause continues to exist, and no longer.

Riverius, Hoffman, and the most eminent practitioners, have remarked, that, the saburra of the alimentary canal, frequently occasions erysipelatous affections, which go off as soon the saburra is evacuated.

Eruptions also frequently appear in a very remarkable short time after drinking cold liquors, particularly cyder, when heated. This is one eruption which often finally becomes a real chronical cutaneous disease.

Pechlin quotes examples of instantaneous eruptions, produced by violent emotions of the mind; and the history of medicine teems with similar examples.

If these different stimuli, and many others, I do not speak of, are increased, and become violent, then not only the proper organ where the specific fluids are separated and collected, but other parts are, by sympathy, sensible thereof, without any knowledge or consciousness of the mind.

The causes last spoken of, do not always act; for instance, they do not act when the tone of the cutaneous vessels is above the irritability of the muscular fibre; and sometimes, although an impression be made upon those vessels, nevertheless no eruption takes place, because, in this case, the other secretions are augmented, in the same proportion, as the cutaneous secretion is diminished: This is especially observable in cold weather. Hyppocrates says—*Cutis densitas ventris laxitas*. It is not only by the belly that this compensation of secretion is executed, but the reins are also another canal, by which the superfluous fluids are commonly evacuated.

I have said, that the sensibility and mobility of the arterial vessels are so very great*, that they sympathize extremely with all the nervous system; but particularly with the stomach, the intestines, and the womb, &c. And I have noticed also the peculiar influence which the passions of the mind, affecting the nerves, have upon the skin; nor must we forget what is still greater, *the action* of the *atmosphere*, to which the face particularly is always exposed.

Since

* In the Anatomy of the Skin, page 3, it is seen, that all the nerves of the body interweave themselves, and actually terminate in the skin.

Since then there are so many agents to disturb the functions of the skin, it is not extraordinary to see the surface of the body, and particularly the face, so often affected with lumps, blotches, pimples, efflorescence, herpeys, &c. &c.

The action of stimulus, directed now to one part, and now to another, gives occasion to *partial* eruption, and the character of this eruption differs, according to the nature of the stimulus, its duration, and the sensibility of the person and parts affected.

From these observations, it is evident, that the skin has a consent or sympathy with every part of the nervous system, —that every impression, whether physical or moral, easily becomes an indirect stimulus to the skin; and that this stimulus is capable of altering its functions in such a way, as to give rise to a secretion of acrid matter, and consequent eruption.

Being here in possession of causes which explain, in the most satisfactory manner, the origin of cutaneous diseases, it is by no means necessary to seek for another in the blood, and gratuitously suppose the existence of an universal acrimony.

The term acrimony, is, in its application, extremely analogous to the *occult qualities* so much in use among the ancients; that is to say, a term void of sense; a term to which physicians associate only false and arbitrary ideas.

The acrimony which is generally accused, is that of the scurvy; and it may be matter of some difficulty to extinguish prejudice that has become so universal.

Although it may not be essential to ascertain the truth of this fact, except to prevent the sacrifice which is too frequently made, of time, money, and constitution, by the employment of internal medicines, yet I should be wanting in the duty I owe to society, were I to omit in this place some observation on this disorder. I say it is not essential to ascertain the fact; because these appearances, however they are considered, and perhaps always will be considered as scorbutic, have invariably been cured, and I doubt not always will be cured by this medicine. But to return to the scurvy.

This monstrous hydra, this pretended scurvy, has been formerly set up by designing men, and quacks of every denomination,

nomination, as the bugbear to frighten the timid and the credulous into a belief, that whenever the skin was affected, *it must be by a scorbutic humour*, although perfectly well in every other respect. but that were impossible, if the scurvy affected them, for its slightest symptoms derange the whole system, and in a very short time would terminate fatally, if it was indeed the scurvy; instead of which, persons continue to remain in the same state from year to year.

It is not true that the scurvy is particularly congenial to this country; but the atmosphere changes, and the sudden transitions of weather, wonderfully exceed the changes which take place in other countries, and these changes beget here oftener than in other countries, those appearances on the face and parts most exposed, which from our having been artfully taught to consider as symptoms of the scurvy, it has become a prevalent idea, that, *in this country*, all persons are more or less tainted with this disorder.

Skin complaints of this sort were so extremely numerous and common, that no sooner had they a name, than all by general consent fell into the error, and the term became universal. The means that have been employed to cure it, have never succeeded so that the number of its victims has not been lessened, and the idea has been by this means the better kept up. The immense quantity of medicines which have been, and are in vain daily consumed to cure them, will be too enticing ever to let the notion die: then it has been so often repeated in the news-papers, that this extravagant idea is not only generally adopted by the public, but the knavish, and the ignorant even of the profession, have wickedly inculcated the doctrine, and led the intuating cry.

I shall now state, from the best authorities, whence the scurvy proceeds, and what are its symptoms: then let the eruptive ask themselves, do they feel these symptoms? Then will it appear, that the scurvy, instead of being a very *common*, is actually a very *uncommon* disorder, except at sea, where the mode of living is so very different.

The want of sound fresh animal food, with the want of vegetables, commonly give rise to the scurvy; but, in London, neither of these is wanting; and we are provided with excellent fermented malt liquors, as beer and porter, with brandy, rum, and other spirits, and with foreign wines, which

which may all be considered as so many antiscorbutics*. We are not in the neighbourhood of marshes; salted or smoak-dried flesh or fish do not constitute any considerable part of *our* food, neither do *we* drink *putrid* or *stagnated* water, which give the disposition to scurvy. In a word, however, it may have suited the interest of regulars, or irregulars, to insist upon it, *our* mode of living, and our situation, are by no means favourable to the production of the scurvy.

The real scurvy is preceded, or accompanied by symptoms, which are never met with in the cutaneous affections of which we are speaking. In fact, the scurvy begins by a spontaneous weakness, or sense of weight in the whole body, pain in the muscles, inability to walk, a difficult and laborious respiration. The colour of the face in scorbutic patients, is pale and fallow, the mouth exhales a fætid smell, the gums become red, painful, and flabby, and liable to bleed upon the slightest pressure, the teeth fall out, flying pains are felt in different parts of the body, bleedings come on, and lastly, (and not till then) ulcerations make their appearance, particularly in the legs, and the skin becomes covered with an itchy eruption, pustules, and crusts.

The matter which produces the eruption is so acrid as to corrode the skin, and its smell is highly disgusting and alkaline. This short sketch evinces the enormous difference, which obtains between simple affections of the skin, and the *real scurvy*.

Those who confound them together, either are unacquainted with the causes and nature of these diseases, or they abuse the confidence which the world, without sufficient examination, may repose upon their talents or integrity.

Having laid down these principles, which are supported both by reasoning and facts, I may advance, without running a risk of being accused of temerity, that *cutaneous affections being a local disease, require a local treatment*.

(NOTE.) The single authority of Mr. Gowland upon this point, may not, perhaps, be of sufficient weight
to

* See Van-Swieten, Millman, Lind, &c. &c. on the Scurvy.

Even at sea, the officers who have these advantages, never suffer by the scurvy, but only the common men.

to carry along with it conviction and persuasion; but the world, surely, will not refuse to accord its confidence to that of men of science. The *Proprietor*, therefore, takes the liberty of adducing another authority, (in addition to those already stated) of one of the most respectable surgeons this, or any other country can boast of, and whose works are known in every part of Europe; we mean the Professor Bell, of the University of Edinburgh.

“ It was till lately believed, that eruptive diseases of this nature could never appear but in consequence of some general morbid affection of the system; and, accordingly, a great variety of internal remedies have been recommended, by almost every author who has written upon the subject. It has even been commonly considered, as an unsafe and dangerous practice, to attempt the cure of such eruptions in any other way, than by correcting the fluids which at first were supposed to have produced them: it is somewhat singular, however, that the opinion should have remained so long uncontroverted by regular practitioners; as, from the writings of many old authors, it appears, that complaints of this kind were constantly and easily cured, *as they still are*, by every itinerant, with local external application only.

“ This, we should imagine, ought very soon to have overturned the general notion which prevailed with respect to the nature of those disorders, and which seemed, all along, to have no other foundation than antiquity for its support. Modern practitioners, however, not being shackled by such authority, have, in many instances, ventured to dispute, and boldly to deviate from the opinions of their predecessors; and the improvements which have universally resulted from such a free spirit of enquiry, have never yet given them reason to repent their having done so.

“ This, in no instance, has been more remarkable, nor attended with better effects, than in the treatment of cutaneous disorders, which, from having been very perplexed and intricate, will soon, it is hoped, become a very simple, and easy part of the practitioner’s employment.

“ Instead of the tedious and debilitating courses of medicines, which patients went through formerly, and which, perhaps, they are still too frequently obliged to undergo, *it is now found that the greatest number of these complaints, are more certainly and speedily removed, by the use of local remedies merely, than they ever were by a contrary course.*”

BELL, on the Theory and Management of Ulcers.
Sect. ix. page 336.*

It

* The Proprietors may here be allowed to remark, that Mr. Bell had no Specific to recommend, no view or interest whatever to promote, but the benefit of his fellow creatures. He became convinced by long experience, that the external application of medicaments rarely disappoint the expectation of the physician and patient.

It may possibly, to common reflection, seem contradictory and paradoxical, that *one* remedy should be proposed, as the specific for these numerous different appearances; but it is not so: for we are *not* intending by *this* remedy to attack the bad qualities of the matters which corrode the surface of the skin; there is another way for us to take, that is more short, easy, and at the same time sure; it is to alter the action of the vessels which *prepare it improperly—it is to change the cutaneous secretion*, by applying to the vessels themselves. The small arteries which filtrate the perspirable matter, are affected with spasm; I say, with *spasm*, for I see that the remote causes of the eruption act upon the skin as stimulants; and I observe, that if the stimulus be momentary, the eruptions almost always disappear spontaneously, with swiftness and facility. When the stimulus has been of long continuation, the spasm continues, though the stimulus has subsided, *and exists no more*.

The remedy which I have discovered, and which I may with the greatest propriety stile “the Specific for Cutaneous Diseases,” has a great advantage over those which have generally been employed; namely, that so far from possessing any the slightest repellant quality, it is the very reverse, and acts in a mode diametrically opposite thereto. Its operation consists in taking off the spasm of the extremities of the capillary arteries, removing the inflammation where it exists, and gradually bringing back the excretory vessels to *the discharge of their natural functions*.

From the foregoing reflections, it is easy to perceive, that the principal indication in the cutaneous affections *is to resolve the spasm*, upon which the preternatural secretion depends, and to give a bland tone to the cutaneous vessels.

It often happens, that in the first moments, the use of the lotion increases the eruption, because the action of the skin becomes more easy and natural: this symptom, besides being demonstrative and satisfactory, announces always a very quick recovery.

Generally the recovery is not rapid, but comes on slowly, and in proportion as the vessels approach their former state, and usual manner of acting.

Van Swieten has observed, that in those cases, which have actually taken their rise from some specific virus, as the scrophula,

phula, lues, &c. even though the morbid cause be destroyed, the *skin* of itself is incapable of removing the local disease. Vessels which have been in the habit of making a depraved secretion, do not of themselves change this disposition, although the constitution, and the mass of fluids, be in a healthy and natural state. Here the necessity of a topical treatment becomes particularly evident; that is, the application of a remedy to the part affected. Thus the Lotion is productive of the greatest advantage, even in scrophulous and scorbutic cases.

The face is the most common seat of the eruption we are speaking of, from its being exposed more than any other part of the body to the action of the air.

We have said, that there are sebaceous glands in the skin, the excretory ducts of which throw out a suetty matter, and that there is likewise a great number of excretory vessels, which are a continuation of the capillary arteries. These ducts and vessels are frequently constricted by sudden cold; so that the matter which ought to be exhaled, is pent up, and if not evacuated by the intestines or kidneys, it forms tubercles, or hard knobs, and small vesicles, as has been observed by the celebrated Ludwig.

Eruptions will frequently remain, after the cause has ceased; for nature is not always equal, by its own power, to the re-establishing these minute organs in their natural functions; in consequence of which, the Face remains disfigured, not only by a partial redness, but by scabious irregularities on its surface; and even by matter contained in pustules, and by crusts, which arise from the condensation of the lymph, escaping from the vesicles.

If this affection be unfortunately neglected on its first appearance, it soon overleaps its first limits, extends its sphere of action, and every day gives additional force to its malignity. This disease commits horrid ravages on those persons whose general system is in a state of debility.

The female sex, the endearing bond of society, when once attacked by these disorders, suffer more from them than men, on account of their skin being possessed of a far greater degree of delicacy and sensibility.

How distressing must it not be to a fine woman, to the perfecting of whose face nature has lavished all her power
and

and art; to find the beautiful fabric spotted and discoloured with disgusting pimples, which destroy the effect of all her charms? It is in this case that the imagination, whose influence on the softer sex is so very extensive, takes the lead, exasperates the disease, and renders it a thousand times more obstinate: and yet I can assure my readers, from long and assiduous observation, drawn from the experience of many years, that these impurities, arising from obstructed perspiration, are the easiest of all others to overcome. The vessels, when once freed from the matter contained in them, and which has become foreign and vitiated by stagnation, readily resume the tone and energy necessary for cutaneous secretion.

The Lotion constantly produces this effect; it washes and cleanses the surface, and by penetrating within the small, obstructed vessels, dissolves the condensed fluids contained in them, and facilitates their expulsion.

When this is executed, the skin resumes its natural state, becomes smooth and polished, and exhibits that brilliancy of tint which depends upon the free circulation of the fluids in the cutaneous arteries, and the continual afflux of those furnished by the different glands and vessels which are found in the skin.

Should it be asked, does the Lotion perform a lasting and permanent cure, I answer, yes; as complete and perfect a cure as can be performed by the power of medicine in any disorder subject to its influence; but the same stimulus which first produced the eruption, if again excited, by fresh causes, or other stimuli, may re-produce the complaint; and on such occasions, the Lotion must again be made use of.

The skin of the delicate, by being long affected with eruption, is often weakened to that degree, as to relapse into its former state, from the slightest cause. In this case, recourse need only be had to the Lotion at intervals, to support the tone of the fibres. In many cases, and particularly in what is called a surfeit, I answer to this question, *positively, Yes*; as, in this case, the cause has evidently subsided, and only the effects remain. In some others, this fact can only be ascertained by making the application.

In addressing my reflections to the public, I have advanced, that simple cutaneous diseases, are *local affections only*,

only, and I have given proofs of the truth of this assertion; I have said, that the mode of treating them, ought to be local; and both authority, facts, and reasoning, have confirmed what I have advanced.

But whatever opinion may be entertained of this hypothesis, whatever notion the afflicted may have of the cause of their complaint, they may be completely assured, that every cutaneous disorder, from the slightest to the most distressing, will be effectually removed by this Lotion.

I confidently assert, that my Lotion is a specific for these eruptions; and I appeal to those who have experienced its efficacy, after they had been disappointed by internal means.

The following cases are selected from a number too large for the limits of this pamphlet; and several of them are published at the particular request of the parties; and their testimony, if the reader thinks proper personally to apply to them, will remove every scruple that incredulity itself could retain.

C A S E S.

The respectability of the following Names must, of course, supersede the necessity of any further remark; they cannot fail of bringing conviction to the minds of all who are open to conviction, and must at once establish the credit and efficacy of the Lotion. They are the testimonies of persons whose characters and situation place them far above the possible suspicion of their having sent them merely to favour the Proprietor, and at the expence of honour, truth, and justice, to impose upon mankind.

They are not taken from obscure or distant situations, but come from persons well known on the spot, and (more than willing) they desire to be applied to.

TESTIMONIALS

Of the Use and Efficacy of the GENUINE GOWLAND'S LOTION, prepared by ROBERT DICKINSON, Son in-law to Mr. THOMAS VINCENT,

No. 55, LONG-ACRE.

THE FOLLOWING VERY LIBERAL NOTE IS JUST RECEIVED FROM THE MUCH ADMIRER MRS. CROUCH, OF THE THEATRE ROYAL.

"MRS. CROUCH's compliments to Mr. Dickinson, begs his acceptance of the inclosed note, as a small acknowledgment for his good-natured attention in recommending to her his Gowland's Lotion, which she has the pleasure to tell him has perfectly cured her face."

May 18, 1793, No. 20, Suffolk-street,

To Mr. VINCENT.

" SIR,

" HAVING got some bottles of your Gowland's Wash from Mr. Elder, of Edinburgh, and it being near finished, I will esteem it as a favour, if you will send me down to Bristol, four bottles, pints, at 5s. 3d. each, of the genuine Gowland's Wash.

I have found it a great cleanser and clearer of the skin, though at first it occasioned rather an alarming scurf.

" Let them be carefully packed, and sent by James Sartain James's flying waggon, for Mrs. Patterson Anstruther, at Mr. Calder's, Apothecary, Downy Square, Hot-Wells, Bristol.

Hot-Wells, Bristol,

I am, &c.

Jan. 5, 1791.

A. P. W. ANSTRUTHER."

This lady is sister-in-law to Mr. ANSTRUTHER, the Member of Parliament, and one of the Welch Judges, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

Mr. DICKINSON, No. 55, Long-Acre.

" SIR,

" I do freely permit you the use of my name in your pamphlets; and also, if you think proper, in the Hull Packet. I have a satisfaction in allowing you this privilege, as it must convince the world that my complaint proceeded neither from a foul contaminated habit, or from drinking:—a conclusion that must always be drawn from a cure's being obtained by your medicine. This accounts for the readiness with which such respectable persons grant you the use of their names, as it is a circumstance even flattering to themselves.

" For nine years I was afflicted with a very violent, painful, and disfiguring eruption, which almost covered my face. During this time, I was almost constantly taking the different medicines in use for such complaints, but without any other effect than to injure my general health: I also visited Harrogate, Scarborough, and the other watering-places, with as little success: fortunately I at length heard of your Gowland's Lotion; three bottles of it have entirely cured me; the alternate itching and burning have subsided, and my face has become perfectly smooth, cool, and comfortable, and free from any disease whatever.

" This you are at liberty to publish, both for the reasons above stated, as well as to beget a confidence in the public mind, from which they themselves may eventually benefit.

" I am your's, &c.

Hull, Oct. 12, 1793.

" FRANCIS STAINTON."

High Street, corner of Scale-lane.

" SIR,

" So far from having any objection to your adding my name to your list, I think, with Mr. Stainton, that you are doing me a favour. I have been esteemed a drunkard, from the single circumstance of a red nose, and eruptive face; your Lotion, in curing the latter, has also freed me from the imputation of the former. Independent of this, I really wish to serve your medicine, as from the benefit I have received, I believe it a good one, and fully competent to the uses for which you recommend it.

" I am your's, &c.

Oct. 1793.

" SAMUEL DAVIES.

" Proprietor of the King's Head Inn, Beverley."

" SIR,

" HAVING received very great benefit from the use of your Gowland's Lotion, I cannot help taking this method to acknowledge: and assure you, I shall

I shall be happy to give every testimony in my power of the benefits I have received by its use.

"I have been for some time troubled with a scorbutic affection in my hands, (generally termed, I believe, the dry scurvy,) proceeding chiefly, I have been informed, from obstructed perspiration in that part of my frame; the inside of them having an entire thick white crust, which used to crack and peel off continually, and the fleshy part of my hands had many hard lumps, which, with the joints upon the hands, voided a kind of chalkstone. In this state I had been the whole of this summer, and in a much worse state than I had ever been before, attended with a violent burning heat, rendering me incapable of using my hands to many parts of my business. At this time, one of your pamphlets was left at my house; and my own writer testifying to me the benefit his uncle had received by the use of your Wash, whose hands had been so bad as to prevent him from following his business, I was induced to make trial of your Lotion. This was the beginning of July, and my hands are now perfectly soft and pliable, and every vestige of complaint removed. This has been effected by three parts of a quart bottle; and by the time that is finished, I have no doubt the complaint will be wholly eradicated.

"The method I pursued was to avoid soap, wash my hands in warm water, and, after wiping them dry, pouring a little of the Lotion into the ball of my hand, rubbed it all over them both, suffering it to dry in. The warm water I found of great use, as it cleared away the encrustation as it generated, and gave the Lotion a better opportunity of penetrating through the hard skin, which, though it increased the complaint at first, was speedy in the removal, and which I used to practise four or five times a day.

"If this relation is of any service to you, you are extremely welcome to insert it in your pamphlet; and I remain

"Your much obliged humble servant,

Aug. 24, 1793.

"HENRY SALMON."

No. 25, Lamb's-Conduit-street, Queen's-square.

P. S. From the hard, dry, and burning state, which my hands used to be in, they now afford a free and generous moisture, a circumstance I relate with great pleasure.

Mr. DICKINSON, No. 55, Long-Acre.

"SIR,

"WHEN I recollect the loads of medicines I have taken, without any benefit whatever, and much, I am convinced, to the injury of my general health, and contrast it with the easy and pleasant means whereby I have obtained a cure, it would be an act of injustice to society, and at the same time a violence on my own feelings, to withhold from you a declaration I have so much pleasure in making. Before I heard of your Gowland's Lotion, I had tried so many things, that I had determined to try no more; but from the respectability of the names who have come forward in its recommendation, (some of whom I know,) I was induced to make one more effort, and accordingly sent for a Guinea Case. The comfort I experienced in three weeks is incredible! it continued some time to bring the disorder out; at length my face, which for five years had been in one continued state of encrustation, blotches, and redness, was perfectly smooth, clear, and well. So extremely unpleasant was the appearance to others, that I had frequently the mortification to find myself shunned and avoided by delicate and susceptible persons. I am conscious it very frequently produces this effect. Had it been a fault in the blood, (as many physicians, to my heavy cost, told me it was,) some benefit might have been derived from those medicines I so long and so patiently submitted to take. I am now confident, (indeed it is most evident) that it was a complaint of the skin merely, and nothing else; as those sort of complaints, I believe, generally are, notwithstanding the idea that has prevailed to the contrary. I repeat, that it is with pleasure I declare your medicine

dicine to be the only thing I could ever find the smallest benefit in; and which (besides being so certain in its effects as a cure) is so extremely pleasant and easy in its use, that I continued to apply it for some time after my face was well*. It is now some months since I finished the quantity I first purchased, and I have had no return of the complaint.

" I am your's, &c.

" S. CUBITT.

[Mr. CUBITT travels for the house of Messrs. Browning and Eykyn, Smith field Bars.

" SIR,

" WHERE the mind is so well satisfied as mine is of the goodness of your medicine I should consider myself guilty of injustice, were I to withhold that well-earned recommendation you desire; you are therefore at liberty to publish this letter in your next pamphlet, and to say, that from having submitted to a violent and ulcerated eruption in my face for seven years, (which I presume came by a surfeit) two bottles of your Gowland's Lotion have restored the skin to its original healthy state.

" ALEXANDER MILLS."

Steward to her Grace the Duchess of Cumberland, Pall-Mall.

" SIR,

" ALTHOUGH the two ladies, my relations, to whom I recommended your Wash, have themselves objections to appearing in print, I have none, or to be referred to.

" I know not how to describe that affection of the skin, with which the eldest was troubled, being principally large yellow spots, much larger than common freckles, that almost covered her face and neck; the other was what I believe you call merely an obduracy and thickness of the skin. They are, however, both of them very thankful to me for recommending it, and tell me, I cannot say too much for it; they have not used it more than a fortnight, and the difference is incredible.

" Your's, &c.

Wine-merchant, Burr-street.

" ARTHUR WHITE."

" SIR,

" WHEN three weeks ago I bought your Gowland's Wash, and refused to give you my address, it was on account of my face being so extremely disfigured and bad, lest, if it succeeded, you might be induced to publish the cure. But having been reprobated by my friends for the selfishness of such conduct, and as the cure, contrary to my most sanguine expectation, is now complete, I give you leave to do so, in the fullest and most ample manner, in proof of its efficacy, and am,

" Your most obedient,

No. 3, Piazza, Covent-garden,
April 14, 1791.

" M. STIRLING."

" SIR,

* To confirm a cure, this conduct is necessary. In the use of the small bottles also, persons frequently lose the advantage they had gained over the complaint, by waiting between one bottle and another. As it will keep for any length of time, the cheapest, and certainly the best method for the purchasers (if they live at a distance in the country) is to order the Guinea Case, which is sent without any other trouble or expence to any distance; and a cure is then certain.

" SIR,

" From the very high character of your Lotion, for clearing the skin, I was last Thursday induced to send for a quart bottle of it: the consequence is, that having perhaps used it too profusely, it has brought my face out in such a scurf, that I am quite a sight. Pray acquaint me by the penny-post if it will go off again, and what I am to do immediately.

" Your's, &c.

" S. SMETHIES."

114, High-Holborn,
Dec. 28, 1791.

" SIR,

" I AM obliged by your attention to my note, and have the pleasure to acquaint you, that before I received your's, the scurf I complained of was entirely gone, my face much clearer and smoother than ever it was before. I assure you it shall not want my good word.

" Your's,

" S. SMETHIES.

114, Holborn, Jan. 3, 1792.

This Lady has now left town, but it is well known to Mr. Skidmore, Stove-grate maker, No. 123, within a few doors.

" SIR,

" JUSTICE to society and your Lotion, added to my own conviction, obliges me candidly to confess, and vouch for its *very extraordinary powers*. I have lately witnessed its good effects in a case of the most *violent scorbutic eruption* I ever saw, and which has been cured by it in a manner the most satisfactory.

" F. UNDERWOOD."

Patentee of the Sky-light Manufactory, No. 228, High-Holborn.

Messrs. VINCENT and DICKINSON,

PROPRIETORS OF GOWLAND'S LOTION, No. 55, LONG-ACRE.

" THE great benefit I have received from the use of your Lotion, in curing my hands and arms of an eruption on the skin, under which I have been afflicted for many years, notwithstanding I have tried, I believe, every internal medicine recommended for such complaints, have induced me to transmit you this account, in order that, if you think proper to publish it to the world, you may know you have more than my consent, my wishes to do so. The pain and disagreeableness I suffered so long myself, oblige me both to feel for others in a similar situation, and likewise to declare the means whereby I have been so agreeably relieved.

" I am, &c.

" T. EASTAFF,

Stanwell, Middlesex.

" Late Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 21st

" Regt. of Light Dragoons."

Messrs. VINCENT and DICKINSON,

PROPRIETORS OF GOWLAND'S LOTION.

" From the very high opinion I entertain of your Gowland's Lotion, I most readily consent to your publishing this letter; which, however, I would not do, but from a full conviction of its efficacy, and a clear belief that the world will be benefited by its use. I have for some time been troubled with a very disagreeable acrid humour in my face, which terminated in a fettered violent eruption. I have used but one bottle, the disorder is gone, and my face is perfectly cool, smooth, and clear.

" I am, Your humble Servant,

" W. NICOLL,

No. 51, St. Paul's Church-yard.

" Bookseller."

Mr.

" Mr. DICKINSON,

" As I think your medicine (Gowland's Lotion) so highly deserving the encouragement and confidence of the world, I freely give it my support and recommendation. It has eased me from a complaint more teasing and disagreeable than I can describe; a violent humour and eruption in my legs and arms, which I often could not bear without scratching, and frequently until they bled, and which two bottles of your Lotion have entirely freed me from. Besides this, I gave some of it to a lady, for a complaint in her face, as if it proceeded from drinking: it has made her completely happy, in freeing her from such a suspicion; and she now sends to you for a quart bottle, which please to give the bearer.

" I am, Sir,

" Your obliged humble Servant,

No. 13, Arundel-street, Strand.

" THO. DELL.

" Second Officer of the Queen East Indiaman."

" SIR,

" THE means I have at intervals used for twelve years, to accomplish what your Lotion has done in six weeks, would, if I might declare them publicly, be the strongest recommendation I could give; but as this, however just, might be deemed unhandsome, I will forbear, and content myself with allowing you to refer those who desire information on the subject, to my house, where I shall endeavour to do justice to your very deserving composition, that has given me ease and pleasure in lieu of pain, and a healthy appearance for: crusted eruption, blotches, and carbuncles.

Crown and Sceptre Court,
St. James's-Street.

" A. WEATHERLY."

Shaving is now no longer that dreadful operation it used to be.

Mr. DICKINSON, No. 55, Long-Acre.

" SIR,

" THE benefits my family have received from the use of your Gowland's Lotion, require not only that I should oblige you in the use of my name, but also do all in my power to recommend it individually, from a conscientious knowledge of the facility with which it performs its operations. It would be too tedious to enumerate the different circumstances of their complaints, and may be sufficient to say, that I will cheerfully answer any enquiries at my own house, and give every satisfaction in my power thereto.

" I am your's, &c.

Warwick-court, Newgate-street.

" W. JUSTINS,

" Printer of the County Chronicle."

Mr. DICKINSON.

" SIR,

" I HAVE lived upwards of twenty years in the family of his Grace the Duke of Bedford. For fourteen years of the time, my wife has been much afflicted with a bad face, which your Lotion has cured and rendered so comfortable, that she has desired me to transmit you this acknowledgment, in order that, if you please, you may publish it.

" J. EAGLE,

" At his Grace the Duke of Bedford's, Bloomsbury-square."

" Sir,

" APPREHENDING from my situation that my single testimony might not afford your medicine that recommendation which at my hands is so amply due, my master, Mr. Fozard, knowing the fact, has contented to witness it with his name.

I was

I was fifteen years subject to a very inflamed and ulcerated eruption in my face, the heat and burning of which at times were almost insufferable. The use of your Lotion has most comfortably relieved me, both from my sufferings, as well as from the unsightly appearance, which has often subjected me to suspicions I by no means merited, and by which I have sustained some real injuries. My case is also well known in *Sir John Dyer's family, where I lived six years.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

Witnests, J. Fozard, Park-lane.

" R. DURANT."

" SIR,

" I HAD a personal knowledge of the composer of your medicine, and my frequently noticing its good effects, induced in me its frequent recommendation. I have the satisfaction to tell you, it has always succeeded: I can therefore have no objection to your using my name also, which, on an occasion of public benefit, like the present, I conceive to be well employed.

Park-Lane.

" JAMES FOZARD."

Mr. DICKINSON.

" SIR,

" The bottle of Lotion I lately had from you has done me so much good, that I have no doubt a little perseverance will work a cure, and I am really obliged to Mr. Fozard for recommending it to me. I am going to leave town for some time, and therefore desire you will send me as much as you think will do the business, which the servant will pay you for.

"I am your's,

Craig's Court, Charing-Cross.

" RICHARD BETHEL COX."

POSTSCRIPT of a Letter from Mrs. FOUNTAIN, *High-Street, Mary-le-Bone.*

" I have recommended the Lotion for upwards of thirty years to all my female acquaintances, as a general cleanser and clearer of the skin; and have as constantly received the thanks of my numerous friends who have used it."

Mr. DICKINSON.

" SIR,

" If I was skilled enough in description, to give a correct picture of the former state of my disease, contrasted with its present degree of improvement, I should esteem my endeavours laudably exerted. As however I think my own, or any other pen, unequal to conveying a full idea of the late deplorable condition of my face, a general account must suffice. I had an eruption from I know not what cause, as hideous as ever was seen, consisting of clusters of inflamed and ulcerated lumps, and accompanied with a general flaming efflorescence. To repeat the train of regular medicinal means it led me through, would be as tedious as it would be invidious to point out the recommenders: it is sufficient to say, that the remedies I used were of the most varied description, indeed, till variety was exhausted, and that with complete inefficacy, they took up a period of two years. I have now used your Lotion a month, and so remarkable have been its powers, that had not the amendment been the most progressive, I should have doubted the source of it. From the disfigured state I before described, my face is altogether clear and well, and that by a mode the most pleasant and satisfactory. I have given you these facts, and wish they may possess all the force with my fellow-sufferers, which I am confident your admirable remedy deserves, and remain

" Your oblig'd servant,

Bristol.

" ANTHONY CRUGER."

" This gentleman is son to the late Member of Parliament for Bristol.

[The reason the foregoing cases are addressed to my son-in-law, Mr. Robert Dickinson, is on account of his having for some time had the entire management of this concern.

T. VINCENT.]

A P P E N D I X.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE frequent controversies and disputes we meet with respecting particular public medicines, are principally owing to a want of persons having been appointed to the preparation and sale of them, in the *life-time* of the last possessor. *This preparation then has an advantage* over all such; Mr. Vincent having prepared it for Mrs. Gowland many years prior to her death; and having also adopted a similar cautious conduct in his life-time, in the appointment of his own son-in-law, Robert Dickinson, to succeed him. Mr. Dickinson, therefore, the present ostensible Proprietor of Gowland's Lotion, conceiving the public are entitled to every satisfaction in what concerns their health, has annexed the deed which transfers and establishes this property to himself, at full length, in order to satisfy them, that he alone is legally entitled to, and in possession, of the original and true genuine receipt; and thereby to defend them against every imposition of the *present* or any *future* time.

MR. THOMAS VINCENT
TO
Mr. ROBERT DICKINSON

} ASSIGNMENT.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME. Thomas Vincent, late of Davies-street, formerly of Blenheim-street, but now of Long-Acre, in the County of Middlesex, Musician, sendeth Greeting.

WHEREAS the said Thomas Vincent is possessed of a certain secret for making and preparing a Wash, or Lotion, of which John Gowland, late of Bruton-street, New Bond street, in the county of Middlesex, deceased, (who was apothecary to his present Majesty, and the late Princess Dowager of Wales) was sole Inventor, Preparer, and Vender of. AND WHEREAS this

this secret was disclosed to him, in order that he this deponent might make the same for the benefit of Elizabeth Gowland, the widow of John Gowland, during her life, and for the benefit of the said Thomas Vincent, and Penelope, his wife, and the survivor of them after her decease, which Wash or Lotion he did accordingly prepare until the day of her death for her benefit. AND WHEREAS the said Elizabeth Gowland being now dead, as is likewise Penelope, the wife of Thomas Vincent, whereby Thomas Vincent becomes solely possessed of the secret for making the said Wash or Lotion, and of all benefit and advantage to arise therefrom, to and for his own sole use and benefit. AND WHEREAS by certain articles of agreements, bearing date on or about the fourteenth day of July now last past, and made between the said Thomas Vincent, of the one part, and Robert Dickinson, his son-in-law, of the other part, the said Thomas Vincent, for the consideration and purpose therein mentioned and expressed, did propose and agree, to make known to the said Robert Dickinson the said Secret for making or preparing the said Wash or Lotion for the Face, called GOWLAND'S LOTION, in order that he, the said Robert Dickinson, might make and prepare, and vend and sell the same Wash or Lotion, when the same should be to prepared, to the public, upon having and receiving, and being paid, from the said Robert Dickinson, one full moiety or clear half part of the nett profits and produce to arise and be made from the making, preparing, and selling the same Wash or Lotion, during the term of the natural life of him the said Thomas Vincent, subject nevertheless to the several covenants, conditions, provisos, agreements in the said in part recited Articles mentioned, expressed and contained, as in and by the said Articles, reference being thereunto had, might more fully appear. AND WHEREAS, in pursuance of the said Articles, and in performance of the covenants and agreements therein contained, the said Thomas Vincent *did impart and make known to the said Robert Dickinson the said secret for making and preparing the said Wash or Lotion*, both by word of mouth and also by frequent instructions when making and preparing the same, and lastly by giving into his hand the ORIGINAL RECIPE; and the said Robert Dickinson being in full possession thereof did make and prepare the said Wash or Lotion, and did and still doth vend and sell the same to the Public accordingly. AND WHEREAS the said Robert Dickinson hath lately proposed to the said Thomas Vincent to grant him an annuity in lieu of the said moiety, and the said T. Vincent in consideration of the said annuity, or annual sum secured to be paid to the said Thomas Vincent, in and by a certain bond or obligation bearing even date herewith, whereby the said Robert Dickinson is become bound to the said Thomas Vincent in the penal sum of Two Hundred Pounds for due payment thereof, hath consented and agreed to assign and make over to the said Robert Dickinson, his executors, administrators and assigns, the said secret for making and preparing the said Wash or Lotion, and all his interest and property therein, and all benefit and advantage arising therefrom, and to cancel and make void the said herein before in part recited Articles, and to relinquish all right and title in or to the said Wash or Lotion by virtue of the said Articles or otherwise howsoever. Now therefore these presents witness, that the said Thomas Vincent for the purposes aforesaid, and in pursuance of the said agreements, and in performance thereof, and in consideration of the said annuity so secured to be paid as aforesaid, and of ten shillings of lawful money of Great Britain to the said Thomas Vincent in hand well and truly paid by the said Robert Dickinson, at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipts whereof he the said Thomas Vincent doth hereby own and acknowledge, hath granted, bargained, sold, assigned, transferred and set over, and by these presents doth fully, absolutely and irrevocably grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer and set over, ratify and confirm unto the said Robert Dickinson, his executors, administrators and assigns, the Recipe or Receipts for making and preparing the said Wash or Lotion for the Face, commonly called, or known by the name of, GOWLAND'S WASH, or LOTION, and all the estate, right, title, interest, benefit, property, claim and demand whatsoever of him the said Thomas Vincent, of, in, to, or out of the said Wash or Lotion, and all benefit and advantage

advantage hereafter arising, or to arise from the said Wash or Lotion, on the vending or selling the same, by the said Robert Dickinson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, or any other person or persons whomsoever. And the said Thomas Vincent doth for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, covenant, promise, and agree, to, and with the said Robert Dickinson, his executors, administrators, and assigns, by these presents in manner following, (that is to say) that he the said Thomas Vincent, his executors, administrators, and assigns, shall not nor will at any time or times hereafter directly or indirectly, or in any manner or by any means whatsoever, impart, make known, divulge, disclose, or betray the said secrets, or the recipe or receipts for the making, preparing, or compounding the said Wash or Lotion, called Gowland's Wash or Lotion, or by whatsoever other name or names the same may hereafter be called, or known to any person or persons whomsoever, but shall and will retain and keep the same a perfect secret without any equivocation or deceit whatever, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents. And also shall not nor will at any time or times hereafter, make, or cause, or procure the said Wash or Lotion to be made by any person or persons whomsoever, or vend or sell the same, or procure, or permit, or suffer any other person or persons to vend or sell the same either in his name or in the name or names of any other person or persons. AND ALSO, that he the said Thomas Vincent shall and will from time to time, and at all times hereafter, when thereunto requested by the said Robert Dickinson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, sign or affix his name to any lables or bottles containing the said Wash or Lotion, or permit and suffer the said Robert Dickinson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, to affix the same to any such labels or bottles as aforesaid, and to insert and make use of, or cause, or procure to be inserted, and made use of the name of the said Thomas Vincent, in any advertisement, hand-bill, or other paper or thing, in order the better to vend and sell and promote the sale of the said Wash or Lotion, and to detect or expose any person or persons that may attempt to imitate or counterfeit the same. AND ALSO, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Robert Dickinson, his executors, administrators, and assigns, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, peaceably and quietly to have, hold, possess, and enjoy the said secret recipe or receipt for making and preparing the said Wash or Lotion, and all benefits, profits, and advantages arising or to arise from the making or selling the said Wash or Lotion, or in any-wise arising therefrom or relating thereto without any the lawful let, suits, trouble, denial, claim, challenge, or demand, whatsoever by the said Thomas Vincent, his executors, administrators, or assignees, or any other person or persons whomsoever, claiming, or to claim, by, from, or under him, them, or any of them. AND FURTHER, that he, the said Thomas Vincent, shall and will at any time or times hereafter, when thereto requested the said Robert Dickinson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, make a solemn oath or affidavit before one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, or other Officer or Officers appointed to take or receive the same, in order to convince and satisfy the said Robert Dickinson, his executors, administrators, or assigns, that he, the said Thomas Vincent, hath not yet divulged, disclosed, or made known, the said secret recipe or receipt for making and preparing the said Wash or Lotion, called Gowland's Wash or Lotion, to any person or persons whomsoever, so that the said Thomas Vincent shall not be compelled or compel able to go or travel from his usual abode or dwelling, for the making and doing thereof. And for the true observance and performance of all and every the covenants and agreements herein before contained or mentioned, and on the part and behalf of the said Thomas Vincent, to be kept, done, and performed, he, the said Thomas Vincent, doth bind himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, unto the said Robert Dickinson, his executors, administrators, and assigns, in the penal sum of *Five Thousand Pounds*, to be recovered in any of his Majesty's Courts in Westminster. In witness whereof, the said Thomas Vincent hath, to these presents, set his hand and seal, the eighth day of December,

ember in, the 1st year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord 1790,

(Signed)

Thomas Vincent.

Sealed and Delivered (being first duly stamped)
in the presence of

WILLIAM GREENWOLLERS,
Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate-street.
THOMAS WILLIAM BLAGRAVE,
Staples-Inn.

There being persons of the same name, particularly, a woman, who still continue to impose their trash upon the world; in order that this "*Certifying*" Medicine Vender may no longer mislead the Public, Mr. Vincent has also, at the time of executing the above *Assignment*, made the following AFFIDAVIT:

THOMAS VINCENT, Musician, formerly of Blenheim-Street, late of Davies-Srreet, but now of Long-Acre, MAKETH OATH, that he hath disclosed and made known unto Robert Dickinson, his son-in-law, the whole secret, art, and process, for making, preparing, and compounding the Genuine GOWLAND'S WASH, or LOTION, according to the form and manner in which he, this deponent, was himself instructed, and in the manner in which it was prepared by this deponent Sixteen Years ago, in the life-time of Mrs. Gowland, the Widow, at her request, and for her use and benefit. AND FURTHER this deponent maketh Oath, that the Person who now resides in his old house, who signs herself M. E. Vincent, but who is most commonly known by the name of Tyler, is an impostor, for that she did pretend she had received a knowledge of the Composition of this Medicine from this deponent, and did imitate the same, to the great injury of the Real and Genuine Medicine, NOW this deponent maketh Oath, that he never did disclose, or in any manner make known to her the said secret, AND FURTHER, that the Original Recipe never was out of his, this deponent's, possession until he deposited it in the hands of his son-in-law, Robert Dickinson, AND ALSO, that never having instructed any other person whatever in the said secret, he verily believes the said Robert Dickinson is the only person in whom the public confidence can be properly placed, and who can prepare it according to the Original Receipt, and so as to produce the very beneficial effects for which it has been for many years so justly famed.

Thomas Vincent.

Surry, } Sworn before me, one of his
to wit. } Majesty's Justices of the Peace,
this 8th day of December, 1790,

Wm. MASON.

The original Deed, the former Articles of Copartnership, Mr. Vincent's Affidavit, also the Copy of Mrs. Gowland's Will, may be seen at the Proprietors, No. 55, Long Acre, together with the Original Letters and Cales of the Respective Persons who have so liberally come forward to promote the sale of this Medicine by the sanction of their names.

Purchasers are requested to observe, that unless the Label on every Bottle be signed with a Pen in the following manner, it cannot be genuine :

Prepared by

Robt Dickinson

Son
in
Law
to me.

Tho Vincent

One Hundred Pounds Reward will be paid on a Conviction of a Counterfeit and Forgery of these Signatures.

As from the Circumstance related the Name of *Vincent* may lead to error, that name should be forgot, and *Dickinson's* alone remembered, as the GENUINE Lotion will hereafter be distinguished and best known by the name of

Dickinson's Gowland's Lotion.

And it should be enquired for in that Name.

The Guinea Case, ordered by Letter, sent from Long Acre (Carriage free) to all Parts of England; it contains Five Pints, equal to One Pound Eight Shillings, and warranted to arrive safe.

The very great Character of *Gowland's Lotion* in England, and particularly in the higher Circles of Respectability and Fashion, has induced

to add this elegant and genuine Article to his Stock of PUBLIC MEDICINES: For, besides being a Specific for Diseases in the Skin, it is an Article from which his Customers, he is convinced, will derive the most singular Advantages, as the first and only real Beautifier in Nature — which a perusal of this Pamphlet will evince.



